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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

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SUBJECT Farm Machinery Factories/Sovkhoz Farm Equipment/ Steel Mill in Mariapol/Curriculum in Technical Schools

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1

1. I remember two large farm machinery factories in the Ukraine. (Neither was in Belaya Tserkov or Mariapol.) One, located near the railroad freight yards in Zaporozhe , had approximately 15 thousand employees and produced combines, seed drills, and other machinery for grain farming. The factory consisted of several fairly modern buildings which were constructed of brick and stone. I cannot recall the exact building dimensions. The other farm machinery factory was in Kirovograd and was known as "Zinov'yetsk" Farm Machinery Factory. This firm employed approximately ten thousand persons in the production of spring harrows, ploughs, seed drills, and several other types of small farm machines. This plant was large; it consisted of several long brick buildings some of which were three stories high. I do not know the dimensions of the buildings. 50X1

2. The two sovkhozes were rather small, about 300 hectares each with about a rking at each place. One was the Korozhelka Sovkhoz near Zhitomir; the other was the Dashava Sovkhoz, near Vinnitsa. Both were strictly sugar beet sovkhozes. During the period from 1940 to 1943, the Korozhelka Sovkhoz had three tractors, three beet seeders, three autos (small Pobedas), about 15 ploughs, and other small pieces of farm machinery; all of the farm machinery was in very poor condition. I believe the reason getting no replacements was the war (World War II). 50X1

3. There was a small repair shop on the Korozhelka Sovkhoz but repair parts were not available, so the farm machinery was repaired with junked and scrapped machinery. Most of the machinery used on the two sugar beet sovkhozes came from Kiev and Kirovograd.

4. Concerning the steel mill, "Ilich Zavod", in Mariapol, building "B" had 20 Martin-type open-hearth furnaces and two large blast furnaces. Building "A" had two small electrical furnaces. Capacity of the Martin-type open-hearth furnaces was 50 to 65 tons per furnace per eight-hour shift (there were three shifts per day). The blast furnace capacity was 800 cubic meters per furnace per eight-hour shift. The electrical furnaces had a 20-ton capacity per furnace per eight-hour shift. The electric furnaces smelted special steels,

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using a mixture of chrome, manganite, molybdenum, wolfram, and a small amount of aluminum and scrap steel. I do not know the proportional percentages inasmuch as [redacted] Prior to 1938, this factory produced steel, 65 per cent of which went for civilian or industrial uses. After 1938, 75 % of steel production was used by the Defense Department for war work. 50X1

5. [redacted] the Ilich Zavod had no Bessemer converters; however, there may be several there at the present time. 50X1

6. The Metallurgical Technikum in Mariapol had a four-year course in metallurgy. The curriculum was as follows: first year -- mathematics, geography, geology, history, and the usual political courses in Marxism and Communism; second year -- practically identical with the first year except for the introduction of metallurgy; third and fourth years -- most of the previously mentioned courses were continued along with much practical work in metallurgy. Upon graduating from the Technikum, one was called a "Metals Specialist" which entitled him to ask for and become a foreman in any metallurgical factory.

7. Technical schools connected with universities conducted a five-year course in metallurgy. Such courses were quite similar to the other course described with the exception that one received three years of practical experience instead of two and graduated as a Diploma Engineer in Metallurgy.

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